

A communication intended for the Proceedings, was received from Prof. Kirkwood, of Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., entitled "On Certain Meteoric Rings." (p. 299.)

A communication was made by Prof. Cope, "On *Adocus*, a genus of Cretaceous Emydidae." (See p. 295.)

A verbal communication was made by Mr. Chase, on the subject of the Tides. After referring to the diametrically opposite conclusions expressed by Astronomer Royal Airy, and Prof. Challis, respecting the theoretical position of the tidal ellipsoid, and the claim of each, that his views coincide with those of Newton and La Place, Mr. Chase suggested, that a practical solution of the difficulty may perhaps be found by adopting the intermediate position, analogous to that of the barometric spheroid.

A communication intended for the Proceedings was presented by Dr. Brinton, entitled, "Contributions to a Grammar of the Muskokee Language." (See p. 301.)

Pending nominations Nos. 649 to 655 were read and new nomination No. 656. And the Society was adjourned.

VERBAL COMMUNICATION BY E. D. COPE, AT MEETING OF THE A. PHIL. SOC., FEB. 18, 1870.

Prof. Cope made some observations on the extent of the order Pythonomorpha as exhibited in cretaceous rocks of the United States. He stated that he was acquainted with twenty-seven species of the group, and that but three were enumerated in the last work on the subject. He defined two new species of *Mosasaurus* from New Jersey. One of medium size, was from the lower bed in Monmouth Co.; it had round articular vertebral faces, and a peculiar cariniform angle from the pit on the outside of the os quadratum. It was named *Mosasaurus fulciatus*. Another and larger species was described under the name of *Mosasaurus oarthrus*, as of about the proportions of the *M. giganteus* of Mæstricht, but with depressed vertical centra like those of the *M. depressus*. The quadrate bone differed from that of *M. depressus* and resembled that of *M. dekayi*. From Cook's middle marl bed (Cretaceous) of New Jersey.

He also alluded to the occurrence of the Rhinoceros, Dugons, etc., in certain beds in New Jersey, as indicative of the existence of Indian types at one time in this region. He added the genus *Sus*, at present unknown in the New World, but characteristic of the Palæotropical region. He said his knowledge of its existence depended on an imperfect posterior inferior molar, found near Squankum by Dr. Samuel Lockwood. He named the species *Sus vagrans*, and said it was near the size of the domestic hog.